FAMILY LIFE

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Dangers of Early Marriage

Infant and maternal mortality, prematurity, and stillbirth rates are all higher in adolescent mothers, says anthropologist M. F. Ashley Montagu, after an exhaustive survey of the evidence. "The best time for pregnancy, conception, and childbirth in the human female is, on the average, at the age of 23, give or take a couple of years, and for about five years thereafter. The society that would be healthy would do well to consider these facts and raise the age of marriage for the female accordingly."

Since it is already known that early marriages have a higher rate of breakage in the divorce court than do any others, this conclusion reinforces objection to the marriage of girls in their teens. Steady decrease in the average age of marriage in the United States has reached the point where more girls are marrying at the ages of 18, 19, and 20, than at any other ages. Educators may have to intensify their efforts to prevent marriages in the high school student body!

Dr. Ashley Montagu studies in great detail the evidence that the female mammal goes through a long period of immaturity before she is fully capable of reproduction. Traditionally the appearance of the first menstruation has been considered to indicate that a girl was able to bear children. This is far from the truth, he asserts. The reproductive system is still quite incomplete. One of the consequences is that the girl is normally unable to become pregnant until several more years of development. He considers that this accounts for the rarity of pregnancies in many primitive peoples where intercourse before marriage is common. He examines the biological factors in this period of adolescent sterility, which are of course mainly endocrine factors.

"One of the best indications of the unpreparedness of the adolescent female organism for reproduction is exhibited in the high mortality rate of infants born to young mothers, and also in the high maternal death rate of young mothers." The frequency of toxemia also increases with the youthfulness of the mother. Spontaneous abortion likewise provides significant evidence: "Mothers die least frequently from abortions of all types within the age range of 20-27 years, the optimum age range for childbearing. The highest abortion mortality rates

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occur in the youngest and oldest maternal groups." Stillbirths follow the same course: thus in all births in New Bedford, Mass., in one year, the percentage of stillbirths for women under 20 was 3.6, for women 20-24 it was 1.6.

In the light of the figures which Dr. Ashley Montagu has brought together, very early marriage is to be discouraged and the girl who marries in her teens would at least do well to delay her first pregnancy for several years.

(THE REPRODUCTIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE with especial reference to the period of adolescent sterility, by M. F. Ashley Montagu. Pp. 234, price $5 from the Julian Press, 80 E. 11th st., New York 3, N.Y., 1958).

Inexpensive Pamphlets

STRESS and what it means to you. Pp. 9, free on request to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison ave., New York, N.Y.

THE MANY FACES OF MONEY, by Edith G. Neisser. Pp. 29, price 25c from Human Relations Aids, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.

BOOKS ABOUT PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN, compiled by Jean G. Rex. Pp. 86, price 75c from Child Study Assn. of America, 132 E. 74th st., New York 21, N.Y., 1958.

1958 SURVEY OF CRIME BEFORE NINE, price 45c from NAFBRAT, 882 Victoria ave., Los Angeles 5, Calif.; significant record of the incredible amount of crime presented on programs during the hours that children are most likely to watch TV; of importance to every parent as well as those professionally interested in the education of children.

ADOLESCENCE, Pp. 14, price 10c from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.—Canadian bulletin directed particularly to parents.

CHILDREN NEED TOYS, by Grace Langdon. Folder free on request to American Toy Institute, 200 Fifth ave., New York 10, N.Y.

WHEN YOU LOSE A LOVED ONE, by Ernest Osborne. Pp. 28, price 25c from Public Affairs Pamphlets (No. 269), 22 E. 38th st., New York 16, N.Y.

ALLIED YOUTH: introductory packet of educational material concerning alcohol, free on request to Allied Youth, 1709 M st., NW, Washington 6, D.C.

WANTED: SOMEONE TO TRUST, by J. Meritt, 14-page reprint free from National Probation and Parole Assn., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

A TEEN AGERS GUIDE TO JOB SUCCESS, Pp. 24, free on request to Cribben & Sexton Co., 700 N. Sacramento Boulevard, Chicago 12, Ill.

PREMARITAL HEALTH EXAMINATION LEGISLATION, pp. 114, price 40c from Supt. of Documents, U.S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. — Texts of statutes in 40 states and 2 territories, governing physical examination and blood tests for venereal diseases.

CHURCHES AND THEIR SENIOR CITIZENS, revised ed., by H. Lee Jacobs, Pp. 33, from the Institute of Gerontology, 26 Byington Road, Iowa City, Iowa. Detailed and valuable handbook with many suggestions for action, and a good bibliography.

Research Notes

HARELIP and cleft palate occur about once in every 700 births, but if a woman has already borne one child with such a defect, the chance is one in 20 that her next child will also have the defect. Vitamins administered during pregnancy can greatly reduce the appearance of this defect in families with an inherited tendency, according to Herbert Conway in a report to the American Association of Plastic Surgeons. He gave multi-vitamin capsules by mouth, and Vitamin B by hypodermic, to 40 such women during the first three months of pregnancy. There was only one affected child among 59 subsequent children. No therapy was given to 48 women who bore 78 further children, five with congenital defects.

MEASUREMENT of urinary estrogen levels pinpoints the time of ovulation almost four days before the basal temperature rises,—the latter being one of the commonest methods used to determine the time of ovulation. James B. Brown of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, reported his findings to a research meeting in New York.

DURING 1957 there were about 1,521,000 weddings in the U.S., or 64,000 fewer than in 1956. Prospects are that the rate for 1958 will show an additional 10% drop.

ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES of the U. S. Bureau of Census, more than half of the male population in the age group 65-69 years is still in the labor force. Even at ages 70-74 the proportion is practically two-fifths.

STUDY OF TWINS has confirmed the long-time conclusion that heredity is a factor in the appearance of caries in children, say Sidney L. Horowitz et al. in *Science,* Aug. 8, 1958.

CHILDREN IN THEIR OWN HOMES, even though the family relations are "difficult," do better in school than do children taken from their own homes and placed in foster homes, orphanages, or other institutions, say Henry Feinberg and Edward Moscovitch. They conclude that children should be taken from their own homes only after an exceedingly careful study of all the possible results. *(Journal of Experimental Education,* Sept., 1957.)

DECREASED INFANT MORTALITY *is* leading to an increased number of neurotics among adults, says P. E. Becker in the *Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift* (April 11, 1958.) Many children with impaired heredity are enabled to survive.

PREMATURE BABIES with a birth weight of less than three pounds are usually handicapped, according to C. M. Drillen, who followed up 69 such prematures. Intelligence tested in the school age group showed only one in seven to have average intelligence; two-third showed behavior problems; most of them were undersized. *(Archives of Diseases of Childhood,* Feb., 1958.)

PERCENTAGE OF WOMEN 35 years of age over in the labor force has increased by 50% since the end of World War II.

AMERICAN FAMILIES are spending upwards of a billion dollars a year on maternal health—an average of $225 per pregnancy, estimates Samuel M. Wishik of the University of Pittsburgh. There is still much unevenness in care before childbirth, however,—some women get too much, many get little or none; and there is a glaring lack of

adequate care after delivery ,he declares.

ALCOHOLISM AND SCHIZOPHRENIA are opposite sexual sides of the same coin, Josephine R. Hilgard and Martha F. Newman told members of the American Psychiatric Association. Their conclusion: when overwhelmed by troubles men tend to reach for a bottle, women to withdraw into a dream world.

NORMAL ADULTS can be differentiated from emotionally sick adults oftener than 99 times out of a hundred on the basis of degrees of religious observance in the childhood home, claims Leah Gold Fein on the basis of studies made on 136 persons and described in the *Journal of Pastoral Care,* Summer, 1958. The results apply to "samples," not necessarily to individuals, and lead Dr. Fein to conclude that "the degree of religious observance in the childhood home plays an important role in the maintenance of mental health."

Educational Notes

MORE THAN HALF of the engaged Roman Catholic couples in Chicago now participate in Pre-Cana Conferences, compared with 17% only five years ago. Pre-marital counseling is given not merely by priests but by physicians and laymen.

AMONG FILMS recently available are *Little World,* a documentary explanation of a well-run day care center for children, available from Health and Welfare Materials Center, 10 E. 44th st., New York 17, N.Y.; and *Home Again,* portrayal of a mother who recovers from heart disease; available from Mental Health Film Board Service Dept., 267 W. 25th st., New York 1, N.Y.

LACK OF TIME for counseling and personal guidance is felt by high school teachers of family life education in Tennessee to be their greatest single handicap, according to a survey by M. B. Wade.

SEX CRIMINALS usually get into trouble only once, says the New Jersey State Commission on the Habitual Sex Offender—among serious crimes only homicide has a lower rate of recidivism. Of sex offenders who are apprehended a second time, a majority commit some crime other than sex.

GREAT EFFORT should be made to save the marriages of prisoners, says P. Olaf Dusterbehn in the German publication *Bewaehrungshilfe* (Probation), Oct., 1957. Since a prisoner's marriage is his most important (often his only) link with the world of normal human relations, the destruction of that link through divorce may have serious results. Case work and counseling are needed by both partners.

HOW MUCH AFFECTION? is a new film in the McGraw-Hill Text Film series, to help young people understand and handle their sexual feelings, especially when they are "going steady." It is correlated with Paul H. Landis' popular textbook, *Your marriage and family living.* Available for either rental or purchase, it may be had from Mental Health Materials Center, 104 E. 25th st., New York 10, N.Y.

Personality In Marriage

What features of personality most often impair the happiness and stability of marriages? First immaturity, then meanness (for example, over money), then jealousy, says C. P. Blacker, after

observing marriages that were in difficulty.

Immaturity takes two main forms, he says. "The first is characterized by excessive dependency, social timidity, and a sense of personal inferiority or inadequacy. These are accompanied by a lack of confidence and an insatiable need for reassurance. The possession in common of these misgivings establishes a bond of sympathy between young people which can lead to marriage; but soon frictions develop, because each is making vain demands for reassurance and moral support from the other. A sense of disillusionment generates irritability and irrational feelings of grievance. Things are often brought to a head when either one partner or the other is attracted by someone of more assertive and self-reliant character.

"The second kind of immaturity, perhaps commoner among women than among men, has as its central feature an egocentricity which blinds the subject to the claims of others," Dr. Blacker continues in the *Lancet,* March 15, 1958. "Minor frustration or disappointment is followed by explosions and tantrums, often called hysterical, which are adult equivalents of the temper tantrums of childhood. Marriages thus strained may endure if the spouse is indulgent or pliable; but commonly the worm turns, and either the woman deserts the man, whom she regards as contemptible, or he deserts her, regarding her as insufferable."

Dr. Blacker suggests that "between 65% and 75% of men and women could, from the standpoint of a matrimonial agency, make good 'general-purpose' husbands or wives"; they could get along with any more or less normal person. Another 25% to 35% "require a rather special kind of spouse to make a success of marriage," while from 1% to 3% are "next to impossible as marriage partners no matter whom they marry."

Dr. Blacker is a British psychiatrist who was for many years general secretary of the Eugenics Society.

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Intelligence of Twins

Almost one child born in every 40 is a twin, hence it might be expected that twins would appear in that proportion among the geniuses and eminent men and women of history. As a fact, however, there is hardly a twin in the entire list—though many twins have been distinguished persons. Something seems to keep them from attaining the very highest ranks of greatness.

Study of thousands of twins, in recent decades, has established the frequency of some intellectual retardation among them. Frank Sandon, chief examiner of an English local education authority, was struck by the fact that fewer twins appeared in these competitions for scholarships, than would be expected. Further study of the subject convinced him, as it had convinced a dozen other investigators previously, that the fact of being born a twin carries with it, in the average case, some handicap. *(The Eugenics Review,* July, 1958.)

Twins tend to be born prematurely, when they are relatively small and weak, and this has been suggested as one reason for their handicap. Beyond this, much of their retardation is found to be in the acquisition of language. This may result in part from the existence of two children of the same age in the family. They have more contacts with each other, and less with older

members of the family. These contacts with older members are one of the main stimuli to language. The twins share the same experiences, therefore have less to communicate; and they often develop a system of gestures that does away with some of the need for language. A measurement of this came out of examination of five-year olds in which, during the examination period, the average singleton was found to use about 100 words, the average twin about 60.

Around the World

MEETING IN MEXICO, the World Federation of Young Catholic Women urged extension of half-time work and work without regular hours, for women so that they might not have to leave their homes and children. It demanded that preparation for marriage be given by secondary schools and church organizations as well as by parents.

FIRST ALL-AFRICAN Marriage Guidance Council has been formed in Lagos, Nigeria.

BIRTH RATE in Japan has fallen from 34 per 1,000 in 1947 to 20 per thousand in 1954. The government has been carrying on a vigorous campaign to reduce the growth of the population. Modern contraceptive methods have been disseminated, but a million legal abortions have been performed each year, together with many others not legally authorized.

IN CANADA during 1957 babies were born at the rate of almost one a minute. The birthrate has been increasing, as has also the marriage rate.

NEW ZEALAND is looking for 20,000 spinsters to balance the two-to-one surplus of unmarried men.

GIRLS may marry at the age of 12, with parental consent, in some parts of Canada. Newfoundland, Quebec, and Yukon Territory all permit this; New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no minimum legal age.

IN FINLAND approximately every second housewife belongs to one of nine organizations known as home economics councils, which spread information about home-making.

Other Books Received

IMPROVE YOUR HANDWRITING, by Claire Trieb Slote. Pp. 147 (no index), price $3.50 from McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd st., New York 36, N.Y., 1958.

VERS UNE PHILOSOPHIE DE L'AMOUR ET DE LA PERSONNE, par Maurice Nedoncelle. Pp. 272, paper covers, no index, price $3.15 from F. Aubier (Editions Montaigne), Paris, France, 1957.

EPILEPSY: what it is, what to do about it, by Tracy J. Putnam. Pp. 190, paper covers, price $1.25 from J. B. Lippincott Co., East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa., 1958.

AN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL CASE RECORDING, by John Frings et al. Pp. 151, paper covers, no index, from Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

LIVE AND LET LIVE: the moral of the Wolfenden Report, by Eustace Chesser. Pp. 126 (no index), price $4.75 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

HOW TO TURN FAILURE INTO SUCCESS,by Harold Sherman. Pp. 229 (no index,) price $4.95 from Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1958.

Another inspirational success book by a popular lecturer on the subject, who is author of half a dozen other books.

NEW BOOKS IN BRIEF REVIEW

SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE, by David R. Mace. Pp. 158, price $2.95 from the Abingdon Press, Nashville 2, Tenn., 1958.

This book is made up largely of articles originally appearing in a British journal, *Housewife*. It comes to grips with the every-day problems of almost every married couple and gives practical help in dealing with those problems. From Dr. Mace's long experience in the marriage counseling field, he knows the difficulties which husbands and wives have to face—difficulties which are not dramatic or sensational, but which are persistent and pervasive. But he has gone further and figured out ways to handle them successfully. It is exactly what almost every husband and wife needs to learn. The author was long director of the National Marriage Guidance Council in Great Britian and is now professor of human relations at Drew University (Madison, N.J.) on a three-year leave of absence to promote church activities in many parts of the world, in the field of family relations.

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GOOD NEWS FOR LATER LIFE, Pp. 169, a publication of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, and obtainable free (while the supply lasts!) from its chairman, Senator Thomas C. Desmond, 94 Broadway, Newburgh, N.Y., 1958.

Another in the admirable N. Y. series,—this one dealing mainly with economic problems of old age.

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L'ACCOUCHEMENT SANS DOULEUR, Pp. 120, price $2.15 from Librairie Artheme Fayard, Paris, France, 1957.

Attractive, well-illustrated handbook for expectant mothers, on childbirth without pain. Apparently the spread of this in France has been due largely to the influence of the experience of the Soviet Union.

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HOW THE CHURCH CAN HELP WHERE DELINQUENCY BEGINS, by Guy L. Roberts. Pp. 157 (no index), price $3 from John Knox Press, Box 1176, Richmond 9, Va., 1958.

Delinquency begins in the home, says Dr. Roberts (minister of the First Methodist Church, Clarkston, Wash.) "In most instances (not all) the minister and unofficial lay volunteer counselor had easier access to problem families than did the professional or institutional worker. This gave the church its unique opportunity." He finds that the church has been relatively ineffective in the prevention of delinquency but that it is now awakening to the problem; and he gives details of successful programs which are enabling the church to "become a truly dynamic force in molding society itself."

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DIFFERENTIAL PSYCHOLOGY, by Ann Anastasi. Third edition, Pp. 664, price $7.50 from the Macmillan Co., 60 Fifth ave., New York 11, N.Y., 1958.

This new edition of a book which first appeared 20 years ago brings together much of the relevant research on "individual and group differences in behavior," and is of great value to

any student, teacher, or parent. Dr. Anastasi (professor of psychology at Fordham University) deals with heredity, with constitutional types, sex, race, and social class differences, mental deficiency and genius, and many other topics of the highest interest.

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THE PATTERN OF LOVE, by William P. Wylie. Pp. 212 (no index), price $3.75 from Longmans, Green & Co., 55 Fifth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

It was the Christian church which gave the institution of marriage as we know it to our Western civilization, Mr. Wylie claims; and its official pattern endured almost without question for 1400 years. Then the Western World discovered "Romantic Love" and revolted against the Christian tradition—and that's where the trouble began! The Western world won't abandon its idea of Romantic Love, he assumes; so the only solution is for the Church to accept it. His book is an attempt to show how these two doctrines can be reconciled. Falling in love is always in some sense a mystic experience, he holds, and marriage is a great adventure or experiment in working this out. Mr. Wylie (a curate of the Church of England) discusses this possible reconciliation at length and interestingly; but many readers will feel that his argument is based too exclusively on theology with too little regard for the psychological factors of emotional immaturity and the social-biological factors of survival value.

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GRASS ROOTS PRIVATE WELFARE, ed. by Alfred de Grazia. Pp. 306 (no index), price $4.75 from New York University Press, Washington Square, New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Those disturbed by the tendency to call on the federal government to take entire charge of the nation's welfare will welcome this volume with "its 50 workable solutions to 50 common community problems." It gives details of ideas and devices by which problems of mental health, alcoholism, child welfare, recreation, and a dozen others have been met successfully at the local level. Little specific attention is given to the strengthening of marriage and family life but the philosophy of voluntarism can be extended easily. This should be a book of far-reaching and widespread significance.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL GENETICS SYMPOSIA *1956,* organized by the Science Council of Japan under the auspices of the International Union of Biological Sciences. Pp. 680. Science Council of Japan, Ueno Park, Tokyo, 1957.

This large and beautiful volume is packed with highly technical material, most of it based on work with plants and experimental animals; but there are also a number of studies made on human populations.

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COLD SPRING HARBOR SYMPOSIA ON QUANTITATIVE BIOLOGY Vol. 22, *Population Studies:* animal ecology and demography. Pp. 451, price $8 from the Biological Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1958.

A large part of the 36 technical papers in this book are applicable to human evolution, and many of them are of great value, even though they will be seen only by the specialist. Among other things there is an interesting discussion of the "fertile period" in woman, which apparently is not longer than 48 hours in each month. Various methods of determining it are

somewhat inconsistent, particularly the measurement of the rise of body temperature. It appears that women with long menstrual cycles will have the most difficulty in finding out when they can conceive. For the average woman, subtraction of 15-17 days from the average cycle will be fairly accurate.

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THE WOMAN EXECUTIVE, by Margaret Cussler. Pp. 165 (no index,) price $3.95 from Harcourt, Brace & Co., 750 Third ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

This unique and interesting study is based on years of research by Dr. Cussler and others, and gives an authoritative picture of the lives of typical woman executives who are fairly high in their respective lines of work. Most of them are unmarried, frequently because of emotional tie-ups to their own families, or other "personality difficulties"; the married ones sometimes have their own difficulties with their husbands but are more defensive about the possibility of neglecting their children. "The better the woman executive is, the fewer grow her chances of marriage," the author finds; and many of those in the top brackets lead lonely lives. "Marriage plus motherhood plus a career demands intelligence, energy, and emotional maturity — not only from the woman executive but also from her husband," Dr. Cussler comments. "It is no wonder that other woman executives stay single—perhaps they have not found a man with the courage necessary for the job!" A majority of the unmarried ones have no dependents. With all their difficulties, many of these executives are leading lives that they find highly satisfying and making important contributions to society. The author is assistant professor of sociology at the University of Maryland and president of Cussler and De Give, a motivational research agency.

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CEREBRAL PALSY IN CHILDHOOD, by Grace E. Woods. Pp. 158, price $6.50 from Williams & Wilkins Co., Mount Royal and Guilford aves., Baltimore 2, Md., 1958.

An English importation of interest primarily to the medical profession. Dr. Woods has some helpful information about the educability of the patients.

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GROUP WORK IN EDUCATION, by Ruth Strang. Pp. 322, price $5.50 from Harper & Bros., 49 E. 33rd st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Based on a previous work published in 1941 and revised in 1948, this careful study of the value of student groups in college and high school is directed primarily to the professional educator. Dr. Strang is professor of education in Teachers College, Columbia University.

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THE COMMUNITY: an introduction to a social system, by Irwin T. Sanders. Pp. 431, price $ from Ronald Press, 15 E. 26th st., New York 10, N.Y., 1958.

College textbook by a professor of sociology at the University of Kentucky. One chapter deals with "the family, religion, and morality."

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FAMILY CASEWORK IN THE INTEREST OF CHILDREN, Pp. 126, paper covers, no index, price $1.50 from Family Service Assn. of America, 215 Fourth ave., New York 3, N.Y., 1958.

Report of an interdisciplinary conference, originally published as a spe-

cial number of *Social Casework,* Feb.-March, 1958. More than a dozen papers, covering a wide range, are presented by experts.

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THE PROCESS OF INTUITION, by Virginia Burden. Pp. 70 (no index,) price $2.50 from Greenwich Book Publishers, 489 Fifth ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

Home life must be strengthened by developing a psychology of creativity and humane, democratic living, says Mrs. Burden; and she discusses ways of cultivating insight to balance the over-dependence on intellectual processes.

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THE TREASURY OF GAMES AND PUZZLES, compiled by Carlton Wallace. Pp. 256 (no index), price $6 from Philosophical Library, 15 E. 40th st., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Valuable addition to the working library of any family with children in the home.

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THE TROUBLED CHILD, by Helen Moak. Pp. 176 (no index), price $3.50 from Henry Holt & Co., 383 Madison ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

Mrs. Moak is a mother who had to deal with an emotionally troubled child of her own, and out of this experience developed a practical knowledge of many things that several million other parents ought to know. Her comments on schools and on child guidance clinics are also worth reading.

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CHRISTIANITY AND MENTAL HEALTH, by Max Leach. Pp. 135, price $2.50 from Wm. C. Brown Co., Dubuque, Iowa, 1958.

Christianity is a way of life. Neuroticism is a way of life. The two do not exist together, asserts the author, who is head of the department of psychology at Abilene (Texas) Christian College. He offered many constructive suggestions to members of the Christian churches.

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THE CHILD AND HIS WELFARE, by Hazel Fredericksen. Pp. 363, price $5 from W. H. Freeman & Co., 60 Market st., San Francisco 4, Calif., 1958.

Second edition (the first was in 1948) of a concise and comprehensive college textbook covering the very broad field of child welfare. The author is on the faculty of the University of California.

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COMMUNITY WELFARE AND ORGANIZATION, by Arthur Dunham. Pp. 480, price $5.75 from Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 432 Fourth ave., New York 16, N.Y., 1958.

Important textbook for professional workers, by the professor of community organization, school of social work, University of Michigan.

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ON SHAME AND THE SEARCH FOR IDENTITY, by Helen Merrell Lynd. Pp. 318, price $5.75 from Harcourt, Brace & Co., 750 Third ave., New York 17, N.Y., 1958.

This is a book for the specialist, and not too easy reading even for him. Dr. Lynd (who teaches social philosophy at Sarah Lawrence College but is best known for co-authorship with her husband of *Middletown)* distinguishes between shame and guilt, thinks shame "is isolating, alienating, incommunicable—and thus tends to bring identity into question." She covers an immense range of territory, but might have given more attention to the biological factors.

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